

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.
GEORGE M. WILSON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the *National Republican* is at the northeast corner of D and seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on seventh street.

Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

Reading Matter on every page.

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS.
A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates:

1 copy, 4 months, \$1.50
5 copies, 4 months, 6.00
10 copies, 4 months, 10.00

All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accompanied with the money.
Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.
The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

THE ENEMY'S SICK AND HIS SUPPLIES.

A late Kentucky letter to the New York Times gives the following account of the enemy's abandoned hospital, at Bowling Green:

"Dr. Phillips, an assistant, showed us the hospital stores found in the house which the secession army had left in their flight. In an old safe were 200 bottles of sulphate of quinine and a large box of patent lint, bearing its rolls unmistakable evidence of English manufacture. Several cases of elegant surgical instruments were also found. The sheets and pillow cases left for the sick were of the purest and finest linen, each one marked. A large number of these were presents from ladies. On the bed in which your correspondent slept was a linen sheet, bearing on its corner the following inscription: 'To Capt. Semmes, of the Jackson Guards, from the ladies of the Kentucky Hospital, March 1862.' A large number of pillow cases bore the names of a committee of ladies from Murfreesboro, Tennessee. With these hospital stores were found delicacies of all kinds, such as jellies, wines, farina, &c., besides a large chest of medicines of various kinds, neatly put up and marked."

It takes more than one swallow to make a summer, and it does not follow that the enemy's hospitals have been everywhere well provided, because this one at Bowling Green abounded with jellies, wines and the finest linen. But we may be assured that nineteen twentieths of the stories of the destruction of the enemy, to which a certain class of newspapers have given such a persistent circulation, are the merest fabrications. Whenever we get at the enemy's camps, we find evidence of an abundance of food, clothing, ammunition, and munitions of war of every description. No matter how many cannon we capture, he has always a more left of "the same sort," and as to food, his resources are absolutely inexhaustible. "Corn without end," is the report from the march of Gen. Curtis' column, in the extreme West, and here at the East in Virginia, wherever we penetrate we find unnumbered stacks of wheat on every hand. The South is full of supplies for man and beast, and so far as capacity to produce them is concerned, can maintain war indefinitely. The idea of putting down this rebellion by "starvation," or "pressure," or "blockade," with which the country was amused so long, is exploded and abandoned, and public opinion is everywhere on the platform of advancing and fighting, laid down in the President's order of January 27th.

NORFOLK.

The London News publishes a letter from Adolphus Vane Tempest, of the House of Commons, from which we can follow:

"In October, when I was at Richmond, every one seemed not only to be well fed, but the men were roughly and not always uniformly clad. I admit, but I think it was not as warm, though not so costly, as the clothing at Broadway contractors' suits."

"Lastly, it is not true that the South can manufacture great guns and ammunition for a long war."

"When I was at Norfolk, I saw one thousand two hundred men employed in the Southern navy yard, working in the magnificent naval yard there, which the Southerners had saved from the intended destruction of the Federal commodore; they were, when I was there, saving large guns, casting shot and shell, building gunboats, and iron plating the Merrimack, which they had taken from the harbor."

It is truly astonishing that Norfolk, the most accessible point to the military and naval forces of the Union, was not taken long ago. Our generals who have commanded in that department—Butler and Wool—have successfully urged it, and with the concurrence of some of our most experienced and veteran commanders. But all suggestions of that kind were uniformly repelled by those (whether they were) who have had the military control here at headquarters. The answer has always been, that "Norfolk was a point of no importance strategically." The fact that it was the Woolwich of the rebels, turning out from its vast workshops rifled guns and shells for the destruction of our brave soldiers, counted for nothing in this calculation. And so also the fact, that it was there that the Merrimack was being prepared for her work of death and devastation. The advice of Butler and Wool was overruled, until the catastrophe of the Cumberland and Congress started and aroused the country.

The President, in his order of January 27th, indicated his displeasure at that inaction of the military authorities, of which the strange indifference to Norfolk was only a sample. He did not issue that order a day too soon.

DISFRANCHISING IN KENTUCKY.—We noticed the other day, the introduction into the Kentucky House of Representatives, of a bill to disfranchise and deport everybody who shall presume to support the President's policy of emancipation. The author of this proposition was a Mr. Martin, a family connexion, as we infer from the complexion of the bill, of the junior member of the firm of D. & Martin. We now have the bill entire, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any person or persons who have or may advocate the doctrine of the abolition or emancipation of slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathize with the same, be and are hereby disfranchised for life."

"2. That all persons so offending shall take no part in elections, either as judges, clerks, or sheriffs of the same, and be requested to leave the State within ten days."

"3. This act shall take effect ten days after its passage."

Mr. Martin barely failed of the two third vote, necessary to suspend the rules and put his interesting little bill on its passage.

John C. Heenan has gone to England.

A CORRESPONDENCE.

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, that nobody, Jew or Gentile, rebel or Union man, has ever applied in vain to Gen. Buell for the delivery up of escaped slaves. This was known before upon newspaper authority, but is now announced by the General himself.

This man Buell was recently nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a Major General in the army of the United States, a promotion which he won by military services, the nature of which, we presume, will be made public at the proper time.

"LOUISVILLE, March 17, 1862.

"To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: 'GENTLEMEN: Be pleased to publish the enclosed letter received to-day from General Buell. I am sure it will meet the hearty approval of every Kentuckian."

"The rebellion is now kept alive by the sympathy that the National Government and its armies intend to render insecure and ultimately to destroy the institution of slavery in the Southern States; and for that purpose the Constitution of the United States is to be utterly disregarded. In my judgment, the people of the South engaged in the rebellion will readily lay down their arms and submit to the re-establishment of our national Constitution over the whole country whenever they are convinced that the General Government and the non-slaveholding States will in good faith adhere to the principles of the Constitution in relation to slavery. I hail Gen. Buell's letter as a manifestation of the right spirit. Respectfully yours, J. R. UNDERWOOD."

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, Nashville, March 6, 1862.

"DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st instant, on the subject of fugitive slaves in the camps of the army."

"It has come to my knowledge that slave companies make their way into our lines, and in some instances they may be noticed there, but I think the number has been magnified by report. Several applications have been made to me by persons whose servants have been found in our camps, and I have in every instance known of the master who has recovered his servant and taken him away."

"I need hardly remind you that there will always be some lawless and mischievous persons in every army; but I assure you that the army of the Cumberland is not composed of such persons. It is neither its disposition nor its policy to violate the law or the rights of individuals in any particular."

"With great respect, your obedient servant, J. R. UNDERWOOD, Brig. Gen. Commanding Department."

"Hon. J. R. Underwood, Chairman of Military Committee, Frankfort, Kentucky."

CONTRABANDS AT FORT MONROE.—It appears from an official report, that the number of "contrabands or contrabands," as they are called by the commission appointed to look after them in the neighborhood of Fort Monroe, is about fifteen hundred—men, women, and children. Some of the men are trading and selling, others are acting as servants to officers, and not a few have accompanied officers South. The navy, it is stated, proves attractive, as in that branch of the public service they are rated as "boys," and receive ten dollars a month.

The commission state that some of the fugitives have gone off, they do not know where, but that but few now come to our camps. None express a desire to go North.

The treatment of this unfortunate class has not been the most commendable; but General Wool has corrected the abuses which have existed, and issued an order that they shall be paid their wages for service, to be expended under proper regulations for their benefit. Rations are regularly distributed among the helpless minors and infirm adults, and every encouragement given to industry. These facts we learn from a hurried glance at the report of the commission on which was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution of that body calling upon the Secretary of War for the information.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIRGINIA.—As fast as our army progresses southward, public demonstrations of loyalty are made. Alexandria is full of secessionists, but there is an active and determined Unconditional Union club there, having weekly public meetings, and on Saturday last, a Union meeting was held at Fairfax Court House, at which speeches were made by Charles H. Upton, J. C. Underwood and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward for their sagacity and wisdom in managing our domestic and foreign affairs; and appealing to Gov. Pierpont to order an early election for county officers.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.—We understand that Major General McClellan is preparing a critical review of the military operations on the Potomac, from the date of the nomination of Gen. McClellan, to the evacuation of Manassas. Of the Major's ability for such a work, there is no doubt. His history of the Italian campaign was a work of great and acknowledged merit, and those who heard his lecture at the Smithsonian, on the Art of War, were deeply impressed with his profound military knowledge. That he will be impartial, we have no doubt, although he has persistently refused to give any opinion in advance of the publication of his forthcoming work.

ASTORIA.—Some officers of the "regular" troops stationed near Alexandria, prohibit the newsmen from selling to the men, either the New York Tribune, or the National Republican. We shall survive all such blows, (and they are many), directed to the suppression of the *Republican*. The people are determined to have an honest and untrammeled newspaper in Washington, and they manifest that determination in a support which puts us beyond the reach of anybody's rage.

THE SENATE.—The report of Mr. Harlan yesterday, to an offensive allusion by Mr. Saulsbury to the ladies who have gone to Port Royal on an errand of benevolence, is described by those who heard it as most scorching.

A STRANGE STORY.—We have the following from Fort Monroe:

"An account is given in the *Day Book*, of an engagement near Warrington Station, on Saturday last week. Three hundred Confederate cavalry, under command of Gen. Stuart, were defeated by five hundred Yankee cavalry. Forty of the latter were reported killed, and one hundred taken prisoners. The rebels are said to have lost six killed and a hundred and eighty wounded."

The above is from the *Lynchburg Virginian*. The above is decidedly "news" here in Washington. It has no probable foundation, except some rebel losses in the skirmishing which attended the cavalry reconnaissance of General Stoneman, made soon after our occupation of Manassas.

Col. Velle, of New York, has entered upon his duties as Military Governor of New York.

CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

We publish on our first page, a report received on Monday, of the capture of Beaufort, with the blowing up by the rebels of Fort Mason, and the burning by them of six privateer steamers, the *Nashville*. It seemed improbable, in some of its incidents, and we only give it for what it is worth.

The evening papers of yesterday publish the following dispatch:

"New York, March 25th.—The steamer *George Peabody*, from Newbern on the 22d, via Hatteras, today, has arrived here. An expedition to Washington, N. C., had started. It consisted of several gunboats, and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth regiment."

"The expedition to Beaufort had not reported back, except the capture of the steamer *Nashville* by the blockade fleet, as the left place on the approach of the troops."

It seems more probable that the *Nashville* would make this attempt to escape. The abandonment by the rebels of Fort Mason, which defends nothing, our troops being in actual possession of the coast, is probable.

In the Richmond market, at the last quotations, the currency not being worth more than fifty per cent, four sold at eight dollars per barrel, and bacon at twenty-five cents per pound. It has been vastly cheaper, living at Richmond, for the last six months, than here at Washington.

RELEASED PRISONERS.—The following named persons were discharged yesterday:—Warren Curtis, John T. de Bell, and R. H. Gunnell, on taking the oath of allegiance, and Alfred Nettleton and Tench Seelye, on written parole.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10! The Upper Battery of the Rebels Demolished! THE REBELS DROWNED OUT OF THEIR BATTERIES!

CHICAGO, March 24.—The following is a special dispatch to the Tribune, of this city: Off Island No. 10, 9 o'clock Sunday night.—The firing continues slowly day and night, at intervals of a quarter of an hour.

Our fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly in pieces. The battery has not replied for two days; only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a quaker."

The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously silent, and the encampments grow less day by day.

The rebel transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops. The river is still rising, and everything is overboarded.

The rebels were drenched out of some of their batteries, and had been attempting to erect new ones, but the well-directed fire of our mortars prevented them.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Cairo, says: The officers of the steamer *Lake Erie No. 2*, which left Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock last night, saw a large fire near the Kentucky shore, which kept increasing as they went up the river. It was supposed to be the rebel transports, which had ignited by the bursting of shells.

Cairo, March 24.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Saturday night, says the gunboat *Monitor* fired twenty shots at the middle battery, with considerable effect. Our officers, with a glass, counted five rebels killed at a single shot.

On Sunday our mortars fired with considerable regularity, but the results were not satisfactory, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather.

The balloon reconnaissance did not take place.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ABSURD Rumors in a PARIS PAPER. Cotton Declines under Union Victories. Spain Refuses to Receive the Rebel Commissioner.

New York, March 25.—The steamer *Nova Scotia*, from Liverpool, and the *London*, from the 14th, arrived at Portland this morning.

The Times has another article on the favorable opportunity for negotiation between the North and South. Under the present success of the former, cotton has declined a half penny.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Paris Patrie* asserts that a member of the English Cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts, that according to information from Washington, an armistice between North and South will take place about June. The bases of the treaty to be: that Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky return to the Union; the two Republics have no land customs line; search for fugitives of property in all States; and slavery to disappear in thirty years.

The Times has an article against a revision of maritime law, and argues that if England gives up the right to capture merchant ships, she would surrender the only arm which she has, and lose all she has gained.

The Times thinks the Federal victories will lead to separation and peace.

In France, the ordinary expenses for the year are estimated at seventeen hundred and twenty-nine millions francs. Receipts estimated sixteen millions francs.

It is rumored that the English Government has noted the French policy of non-interference with the departure from London of three men implicated in the Grand plot, suspected of harboring designs against the Emperor. The police see on the alert.

The Spanish Commissioner Host, has arrived at Madrid. The Government refused to receive him.

Southern News via Fortress Monroe. Jeff. Davis's New Cabinet. More Martial Law.

77 Loudoun County Unionists imprisoned at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—(from Fortress Monroe) A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day, but brought no news.

Assistant Secretary of War Scott leaves here this evening for Washington.

The following is from the *Norfolk Day Book* of this morning:

"Richmond, March 22.—The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to apply a portion of the money of the contingent fund to aid and relieve the Confederate troops now in the hands of the enemy as prisoners."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER. Two hundred and twenty-five Rebels left dead on the Field. 300 PRISONERS. FIFTEEN NATIONAL OFFICERS KILLED.

Winchester, March 24.—The rebels have been driven back, fighting with heavy loss. There has been very little fighting to-day.

In the skirmishing to-day we have lost about 10 killed and wounded. Mr. Luce, assistant to Capt. Abert, of the Topographical Engineers, has taken command of the troops.

We have captured more than one thousand small arms.

Winchester, March 24, 11 o'clock p. m.—In consequence of the forward movements of our forces, the reports of the killed, wounded and missing cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is estimated that our loss yesterday, was from eighty to one hundred killed, among whom were one colonel and fourteen captains and lieutenants.

Two hundred were wounded, among whom were ten officers.

The enemy lost nearly five hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners.

[An surgeon in Gen. Shields's army telegraphs the surgeon general here that he had seen 225 of the enemy's dead, the killed and wounded must be about 300.—En. Rar.]

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over the counties of Elizabeth City, York, Warrick, Gloucester and Madison.

From the counties of Adams, Lincoln and Wayne, the rebels are being driven back, and committed to one of the military prisons."

From the Tennessee River. OUR ARMY ADVANCING. BEAUREGARD AT JACKSON.

CAIRO, March 24.—An arrival from the Tennessee river, says that eight thousand men, under Gen. Wallace, of the Arkansas county, were sent to Richmond on the Central cars on Thursday night last, and committed to one of the military prisons."

At Memphis, all rebel stores are being removed to places of safety, in the event of an attack by the Union force.

The superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad placed fourteen locomotives and two hundred cars at the disposal of General Polk for the transportation of troops to Corinth.

Beauregard is at Jackson, Tenn. On Tuesday the bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was burned by Union troops.

SALE OF A RAILROAD. ALTON, Ill., March 24.—The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad was sold at auction to-day by order of the United States District Court. It was bid off by Robert Bayard, of St. Louis, and sold for the benefit of bondholders, for the sum of \$800,000.

REBEL GUNBOATS. CHICAGO, March 24.—A gentleman just from New Orleans, says the rebels are building thirteen gunboats at that place, to be completed soon.

From Ship Island. Numerous Arrivals—3,000 Yre England Troops—Col. Denning's Regiment from Connecticut, and Col. Dow's and Col. Nickerson's from Maine.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. SHIP ISLAND, MICH., March 12, 1862.

Matters are assuming a portentous aspect on this part of the sea. The monopoly of the place was broken by several important arrivals within the last few days, which place up our forces to about seven thousand men, all of New England production.

The steamer *Edwin*, of the Havre line, Capt. Watson, arrived on the 5th, making a successful passage of nine days from New York. She carried out six companies of the Thirtieth Maine regiment, raised in Augusta, Col. Neal Dow commanding, the celebrated cold-water soldier. The detachment was under command of Lieut. Col. H. Ross, Lieut. Waldo Biscam next oldest officer. Col. Dow, with the head quarters of the regiment, is hourly expected on the Mississippi, a new steamship, on her first voyage out from Boston.

The Fulton detached the Twelfth Connecticut regiment, Col. H. C. Denning, late Mayor of Hartford, Lieut. Bogart, formerly of the Thirtieth Brooklyn regiment, is now in this corps.

The ship *North America*, Captain Collier, one of a fleet of five or six vessels which left Boston on the 8th of February, arrived here on the same day. Encountered head winds all the way. Lost four men overboard. Carried out the 14th Maine regiment, Colonel F. S. Nickerson. So rapidly on the quartermaster's department put through the process of disembarkation that this stream of men were all carried from the ships and landed in twelve working hours, high spring running part of the time. The staff is not finished yet, and the (the) quartermaster has only a couple of supernumerary lighters, built in the year one, to aid him.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 25, 1862.

Special Order, No. 11.—[Extract.] 11. Until further orders no boats or vessels will be allowed to visit Mount Vernon. The Provost Marshal will retain and hold any boats or vessels which are not allowed to leave for that destination.

By command of Maj. Gen. WADSWORTH: THOS. TALBOT, Asst. Adj. Gen'l

Fast-day in Maine—Thursday, April 10th. The way to break the back of the rebellion is to break the backs or heads of the rebels—Providence.

Mr. Russell Scott, who built the Great Eastern and could not get paid, has just become bankrupt.

Governor Andrew has appointed Thursday, the third day of April, for the annual fast in Massachusetts.

They have had, in the neighborhood of Boston, sixteen weeks' sleighing during the past season.

A gentleman who arrived in Chicago on Monday last, from New Orleans, says the rebels are building three gunboats at that place, to be completed soon.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling, in Australian gold, have recently arrived in England, and \$125,000 in New Zealand gold is en route.

The French Government is said to have concluded a contract with a company for postal communication with Mexico. Screw steamers are to make one passage per month.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a law against the Knights of the Golden Circle, making it a criminal offence to belong to that body (unhappily with imprisonment from one to five years).

The sailing-house keeper of Allegheny, Pa., who served up roast cat to one of his customers, has been fined \$5 and costs. The man who cat the cat has been commended a suit, claiming \$10,000 damages.

BULL RUN GUNBOAT RECAPTURED.—A sergeant of the Twenty-first regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. Burnside at Antietam, were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run.

DEATH OF A SPANISH PORT.—Late advice from Spain informs us of the death of one of the most distinguished of modern Spanish statesmen, Don Juan Martinez de la Rosa, who was born in Girona, March, 1783.

Miles Greenwood celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his birth at the Eagle Works, at Cincinnati, by a banquet and ball given to the employees, 1,100 in number, last Wednesday afternoon and evening. It was stated in the speeches that during the past year over 40,000 round-head muskets had been rifled at that works, besides one hundred and twenty bronze guns, etc.

The following is a correspondent's account of an interview with a contraband: "We accented one whose very intense blackness commended him as a group, unadorned and of Africa. 'Where do you hail from?' 'Calicut, Co. House, Calicut.' 'What news do you bring?' 'Nothing, massa, 'cept dat a man lost a mighty good nigger dat morning, and I guess he dun lose more 'fore night.'"

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Winchester, Va., under date of March 13th, says that in the Medical College, here, he presented the body of John Brown's son, killed at Harper's Ferry, first skinned, and still the frame and muscles retained. It stands at full length in one corner of the museum, labeled "John Brown's son—thus always with the Abolitionists." The malignity that dictated the monument surpasses language.

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell a new and novel Patent Article in Washington. Also, to travel and sell rights. Address "W.," Box 42, General Post Office.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION. IN SENATE. Thursday, March 25, 1862. MEMORIALS.

The following memorials were received and appropriately referred:

From Citizens of East Holly, New Jersey, for the abolition of slavery and for the completion of the work of freedom begun by the revolution.